

# The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MAY 1. 1739.

No. 1202.



WRITER that takes upon him to entertain and instruct the Publick, must have a very contemptible Opinion of the Understanding of his Readers, when he presumes to publish *Falshoods* for *Facts*, and daubs over the Face of Truth so coarsely, as must shock an Eye of ever so little

Curiosity. There are none but the scribbling Tools of *Faction*, can be reduced to the Necessity of thus sacrificing their Characters to the Spleen of their baffled *Chiefs*; there are none but they, that are obliged to drudge, and do and say any thing, however base and absurd, in order to keep up the drooping Spirits of a sinking Party, could be capable of attempting to insult the Understanding of their Judges, or of the Ingratitude to treat their Benefactors with Contempt.

THE Quill-Journymen of *Faction*, in all Ages, have been more or less drove to this scandalous Necessity. The very Nature of *Faction* requires they should. But, of all we either saw or read of, there were none went such monstrous Lengths in *Disingenuity* and *Defamation*, as the scribbling Ecchoes of the present *Faction*; and of these, the foremost in the Literary Rank, is the self-sufficient Author of *Common Sense*. This upstart Champion deals about him with such bare-faced Effrontery, as puts not only all honest Men, but even his own case-hardened Colleague to the Blush.

CALEB, out of his abundant Zeal to the Publick, and tender Regard to his own private Interest, inveigh'd bitterly, a few Weeks ago, against the Administration, for not preventing the *Frauds* daily committed in the Stamp Duties by the Printers and Publishers of unstamped News Papers. The publick-spirited Creature did not even scruple to assert, that this Robbery of the National Treasure, was countenanced purposely to sink the Sale of his *Patriot Journal*, as a Means to oblige him to lay it down. But his Colleague, the disinterested Mr. *Common Sense*, is of a quite different Opinion; for, in his *Journal* of the 21st instant, he asserts, with equal Candour, *That a Bill will shortly be brought in to prevent these Frauds, of which himself and the Craftsman are the principal Objects*. He explains himself afterwards, and says, *'Twill be all over with him, if the Officers of the Revenue be impower'd to prevent the Frauds; insinuating, that such Power is to be granted in order to lessen the Sale of his Paper, as a Means to oblige him to drop it*.

WE will follow the candid Gentleman a little farther, in order to display his Disinterestedness in its proper Colours. Suppose, said he, that it should be inserted in some Act, that no Paper should be stamp'd but of a certain Size, and that Size should be so small as not to contain half the Matter I now give the Publick. What a grievous Hardship it would be, should the Publick, by such an Act of Power, be deprived of half the most salutary Lucubrations of so virtuous a Dissertator! who, tho' he knows in his Soul that the *Frauds* arise from Innovations in the Size of News Papers, contrary to the Intention of the Laws now in Force, yet has the Modesty to insinuate, *That no Paper shall be stamp'd, but of a small Size, purposely to sink the Sale of his Journal*. That the disingenuous Drift of his Insinuations may be seen in a full Light, I shall insert the Substance of the most pertinent Clauses of the Acts now in Force relating to this Branch of the Revenue, and then make a few short Observations on the Candidness of this Writer.

By an Act of the 10th of Queen Anne, it is enacted, (*inter alia*) That there should be paid for, and upon all Books and Papers, commonly called Pamphlets, and for and upon all News Papers, and all Advertisements, the following Duties, viz. For every such Pamphlet or Paper contained in Half a Sheet, or any lesser Piece of Paper so printed, the Sum of One Half-penny Sterling. — For every Pamphlet or Paper (being larger than Half a Sheet, and not exceeding One whole Sheet) so printed, a Duty after the Rate of One Penny Sterling for every printed Copy thereof. — For every Pamphlet or Paper larger than One whole Sheet, and not exceeding Six Sheets in Octavo, Twelve Sheets in Quarto, Twenty Sheets in Folio, a Duty of Two Shillings for every Sheet in a printed Copy thereof. — And for

every Advertisement in the London Gazette, or any other printed Paper, such Paper being dispersed and made publick weekly or oftener, the Sum of Twelve Pence Sterling.

A Power is given by the said Act to two Justices of the Peace upon Information, to summon the Party accused of transgressing this Law; and upon his Appearance and Proof made, or Contempt in not appearing, to give Judgment and issue Warrants for levying the Penalties upon the Goods of the Offender; and where Goods cannot be found to commit him to Prison, there to remain until the Penalty of Ten Pounds, mentioned in the Act, is paid and satisfied.

THOSE concern'd in the Printing Trade were honest enough to conform to the Intention of this Act, till some such ingenious, virtuous Gentleman as the Author of *Common Sense* put them into a Method of evading this Law. Instead of printing News-Papers on Sheets or Half-Sheets, for which the Duty of One Penny and Half-penny was payable, they printed on a Sheet and an Half, that they might avoid the Duty as News-Papers, and be obliged only to enter them as Pamphlets. This palpable Evasion of that Law made a Subsequent absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the Publick from being injur'd by a few crafty Individuals; wherefore it was enacted, the 11th of his late Majesty, *That for every Sheet of Paper on which any Journal, Mercury, or other News-Paper should be printed, a Duty of One Penny, and for every Half-Sheet thereof One Half-penny, should be paid*.

BUT here again the crafty Book-worms found Means to eat through this second Legislative Rampart against their plundering the Publick: For as this last Act made no mention of a lesser Piece of Paper than Half a Sheet, the honest Dealers in News-Papers have so fully instructed the Paper-Makers, that they supply them with Paper of any Size. To so great Perfection are these Adepts grown, that what was known for a Sheet in the 10th of Queen Anne, is now scarce One third of a Sheet; I mean that Sort of Paper used in printing News-Papers, and upon which the Legislature made their Computation in settling that Duty as a Fund for the Security of the publick Creditors. It is true, as to Paper put to any other Use, the Virtuosi have thought proper to confine themselves to the old Standard, for Reasons that need no Comment.

FROM this notable Improvement in the Mystery of Paper-Making, it is become impossible to enforce a due Execution of the Laws as they now stand; for by printing on a lesser Piece than Half a Sheet, it is insisted that no Duty is due; and the different Methods of making Paper is such, that when an Information is exhibited for printing a whole Sheet, 'tis insisted to be but Half a Sheet; and when 'tis brought for printing on a Half-Sheet, 'tis insisted to be a whole Sheet, just as it answers the Purpose of the Offender.

BUT the Injury to the Publick Creditor is not confin'd to the Wrongs done in relation to One Sheet or Half a Sheet; 'tis branch'd out into a thousand Shapes. Some there are that print on Two Sheets or a larger Quantity; and others print News in Papers of a Miscellaneous Kind, containing Scraps of Poetry, History, Trials of Highwaymen, Pickpockets, and many other Subjects, that tend to debauch the Morals of the Commonalty, for which they insist by Law that no Duty is payable either as News-Papers or Pamphlets; so that in reality there is scarce one Paper in ten that are daily dispers'd as News Papers pay any Duty, and these not one in five pay according to the Intention of the Legislature; nor is it possible, as the Law stands, to oblige the Proprietors to Payment.

'Tis true the Encouragers of these ill-licit Publications (of which there are at least thirty different Sorts) are equally guilty with the Publishers of wronging the Publick. But alas! what publick, or even private Wrong won't find its Abettors and Encouragers in an Age and Country where so much Art is used by such crafty Gentlemen as Mr. *Common Sense*, his Colleague and their Patrons, for viciating the Taste, and perverting the Principles of the undiscerning Commonalty? — But to proceed.

THE Publick is not only wrong'd of the Duty on these Publications under various Titles, of which 'tis computed there are not less a Number than Sixty

thousand dispers'd Weekly, but likewise of the Duty of Advertisements which are inserted in Papers that are published Monthly, such as Magazines, and several others. As these Sort of Monthly Publications don't come within the Description of either Daily or Weekly Papers, there is no Provision concerning them in either of the Laws now in force; so that not only the Revenue, which is the proper Treasure of the Publick, is thereby lessen'd, but the fair Trader, who honestly pays the Duty of his Advertisements, is essentially injur'd.

BESIDES the Difficulties, I may say Impossibilities, that lye in the Way of Justices of the Peace on Account of the late ingenious Improvements in the Size of Paper, which has been mention'd, for enforcing the Laws and punishing Offenders, there are others that render a due Execution of their Office utterly impracticable. Great Numbers of Papers are printed by Persons confin'd in the Liberties of the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, and by others that live in such Obscurity as not to be found or guarded against. Then their Hawkers or Carriers are no less adroit in evading Justice: To avoid being caught in selling or dispersing unstamped News Papers, they shall throw them in at the Doors or Windows of their Customers, and reckon with them at leisure. Thus, like the Thief and Receiver, are the Creditors of the Government pillag'd and cheated by the joint Craft of the Publisher and Reader.

TO consider the Improvements already made in Paper-Making, I see no Reason why we may not expect such a further Extension in the Size of that Manufacture, as may enable an ingenious Printer to print a tolerable large Octavo, or even a Quarto Volume on one single Sheet of Paper. And if he can, I am sure he may do it for the Price of One Penny as to the Duty; for no more is he liable to pay as the Law now stands. How essential a Wrong such an Evasion of the Law would be to the fair Trader and the Publick Creditors, and how essentially they are injur'd by even the present Extension of the Size of Paper, I leave to the Consideration of those Patriot Writers, and their Patrons, who won't be thought the only Advocates for publick Parchment, and the Discharge of the National Debt.

I flatter myself, from the candid State I have here drawn of a Matter, that seems to inspire the virtuous Breast of Mr. *Common Sense* with such dreadful Apprehensions, that he will be of Opinion with me, and Millions of my Fellow Subjects, that the Evil is grown to a Size as large as that of the Manufacture that was the principal Cause of it; and that it may be remedy'd without affecting Liberty or Property, or laying any other Restraint upon the Press than what was intended by the Act of the 10th of Queen Anne, a Law contrived and pass'd during an Administration, in which the noble Dissertator and his Pupil, this Author's peculiar Patrons, had no small Share of Influence: I hope likewise, he will divest himself of his Pannick, as to any premeditated Intention of mutilating his Bread-giving Journal, when I assure him, he may enlarge it to what Size he pleases, on Condition he condescends to be so just to the Publick as to pay the Duty pursuant to the Intention of the Law pass'd as aforclaid during the Ministry of his Forerunners. Nor need he be under any the least Dread, that he won't be at the same Liberty he now is, of making what room he pleases for Advertisements, provided always he agrees that the Publick Creditors shall share with him his Emoluments, as intitled by Law.

AFTER I have thus spontaneously offer'd Mr. *Common Sense* my Guaranty for securing to him not only the Property and Size of his Journal, but likewise his quantum sufficit of Clavet or Three thread, as he likes best, 'tis to be hoped he won't think that there is any Design of obliging Book-sellers, and other Tradesmen, to keep that Money in their Pockets which they us'd to give the Craftsman and Common Sense for Advertisements their several Goods. I think I may be a low'd to expect also, that he will no longer believe that the Paper he uses, being of English Manufacture, will be either lessen'd in its Consumption, or entirely destroy'd, if the Consumer be obliged to pay only that Duty which is ascertain'd by the Act of the 10th of Queen Anne; nor that the Consumer's Compliance with the same Law, will contribute to break some Sturdy Beggars, call'd Statisticians, who may happen to be Common Council-Men.

I think



I think that one who thus generously pawns his whole Stock of Credit, to use Mr. Common Sense's own Words in the late Support of his Colleague, for the Safety and Quiet of another, may reasonably hope to be indulged in Matters that will appear to be of the smallest Consequence, if this Terror-giving Bill comes under the Consideration of the Legislature. 'Twill then be evident to the whole Nation, that no Snake lies in the Grass; and that there will be other View or Design in bringing on such a Bill, but such as must please every Man that wishes well to the fair Trader, and the Creditors of the Publick, who are now notoriously and scandalously injured by Publick Pickpockets that riot by sheltering themselves under the loose Penning of Laws intended by the Makers to preserve the Properties of the Candid and Honest.

After what I have said, (every Title of which Common Sense knows to be Truth, and knew it to be so before he dip't his Pen in the Gall with which he scribbled his last Paper but one) will he say, that it is conceiv'd that the Commissioners of the Stamp Office have a Power to crush him to Atoms, or that they are grown so scrupulously nice, that for some Reasons which don't yet appear, they have deserv'd it, till their Hands should be strengthened by new Powers? I say, will he say this, will he drop such base, ungenerous Insinuations after he shall have examined the Laws by which they are oblig'd to shape their Conduct, or the pillaging they, and the Justices of the Peace, more authorized than even the Commissioners, are forced to wink at, for Want of that Power the Legislature design'd them? But what will not a Writer, that subsists by Falshood, Scandal and Infamy say?

This pert Gentleman might have treated the important Commissioners of the Stamp Office with less Freedom: He knows it was never intended they should have a Power to affect any but the pilf'ring, unfair Trader; and he believes in his Heart they never will have any other, tho' he wickedly suggests the contrary. But as he knows this, he cannot but know likewise, that there is a Sufficiency of Power already in the Crown, to crush all Libellers, publick Defamers and Incendiaries, of which Number let him take Care that he be not reputed, as he most justly deserves, when he is so elaborately studious to fill the Measure of his Iniquity.

April 30th, 1739.

Y. Z.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland, with remarkable News from Turkey and Poland.

The Advices directly from Turkey are in the following Letter, dated at Constantinople the 1st of March, N.S.

**W**HILE the Kan of the Tartars stay'd at this Capital, he insisted mightily on the Necessity there was of making a Peace with the Christian Powers, particularly with Russia, and that, to engage the Muscovites to agree to it, Asoph ought by all means to be abandon'd to them, provided they consent to the Demolition of the Out-works. To give the greater Weight to his Arguments, he represented to the Divan that 'twas absolutely impossible for the Grim Tartary to stand the Shock of another Invasion from the Russians; to which he added, that if they were for continuing the War, and saving that Peninsula, the Porte must take it wholly upon themselves to defend it. Upon this Representation, it was resolv'd, That the Fleet which is fitting out here, and design'd partly for the White Sea, should be sent all to the Black Sea, and that a sufficient Number of Troops should be sent to the Crim, with the necessary Provisions and Ammunition to secure it from all Manner of Insult. But the Kan of the Tartars is not the only Person that insists upon a Peace with the Christian Powers, for almost all the Members of the Divan are of the same Opinion; the Men of Law too, and the common People who are set on by them, demand it importunately. The Reason why a Peace is so earnestly wish'd for here, is the Apprehension that Keuli Kan will fall upon the Ottoman Empire, together with the ill State of Affairs in Natolia, which is artfully conceal'd. None in short oppose it but the Grand Vizier and his Creatures, who hope for a glorious Campaign; and in order to weaken the opposite Party, the said Prime Minister has caus'd several of the chief Men of the Law to be banish'd. 'Tis thought that at his Request, the Ambassador of France will accompany him to the Army, in order to be near at hand for negotiating and concluding a Peace, according to the Turn of Affairs. A Minister is arriv'd here from the King and Republic of Poland, to demand Satisfaction for the Damage done upon the Frontiers of the Kingdom last Campaign by the Turks. There was a Report some

Days ago, that the Basna Count de Bonneval had drown'd himself; but 'tis not confirm'd.

**Warsaw, April 25. N. S.** The Kan of the Tartars has not only set at Liberty all the Poles that were carry'd off Prisoners by the Tartars, when they return'd from their last Incursion upon the Frontiers of the Ukraine, but has also put the Sultan who was at the Head of that Expedition under Arrest, and he is to be severely punished for having permitted his Tartars to plunder the Territories of the Republic.

The Letters from M. Komarowsky, the Polish Resident at Bender, not only confirm the Orders given by the said Kan of the Tartars to send home the Polish Prisoners, but he adds, That tho' the Grand Vizier seem'd to be secured of the Favour of the Grand Signior, yet the great Numbers of his Enemies at the Porte had taken the Advantage of his Absence to get him depos'd, and that the Grand Signior had given his Post to Ali Packa, the Seraskier Bashaw of Widdien. This News is confirm'd by Letters from Kaminiec. The Grand Signior having out of pure Friendship to the late Grand Vizier, given him one of his Sisters in Marriage, the latter thought himself Cock-sure that this Match would protect him against any Disgrace: But his harsh, haughty and inflexible Temper, and the Death of several Bashaws, whose Behaviour he had render'd suspicious, rais'd such powerful Enemies against him, that they at last work'd his Overthrow; this Vizier was the most enterprising Man that has been in his Post for many Years. 'Tis not doubted now, but the Count de Bonneval will be recall'd from Banishment.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

**Elstener May 2.** On the 29th ult. came in the following Masters, viz Henry Garratt, from Newcastle for Dantzick; On the 30th, John Smithson, and Nicholas Sanderson, from Riga; George Maudison, from Stockholm; and this Day William Combe, from Riga, all for Hull.

The outward-bound are sail'd with the Wind at S. E. which continues, whereby Henry Garratt, for Dantzick, is still here.

**Hamburg, May 5. N. S.** Up the Elbe is arriv'd the Content, Stoddard, from Carolina; the —, Thomas Prince; and the —, John Keeble, from London.

**Amsterdam, May 8. N. S.** In the Texel is arriv'd the Anna, Ratsey, from the West Indies; the Augustus, Surry; and the Falcon, Reed, from Carolina; and the —, Thomas Fish, from Liverpool.

**Rotterdam, May 8. N. S.** The Davey, Patten, from Carolina, is arriv'd here.

#### HOME PORTS.

**Leith, April 21.** Arriv'd the Agatha and Jean, Thomas Christie; the Katharine, Thomas Lawton; and the Ship of James Main, all from London. A Dane from Christian-sands with Timber in the Road.

**Bristol April 28.** Last Monday came in the Heylin, Dick, from Lisbon. Arriv'd at Marseilles, the Harry, Wootten; at Hamburg, the Carolina, James; at the Groyne, the Medway, Snow, all from Bristol.

**Weymouth, April 28.** On the 26th, arriv'd the Providence, Talbott, of this Place, from Oporto for Guernsey. Wind W. S. W.

**Pool, April 28.** Came in the Coronation, Thombs, from Lisbon. Sail'd the William, Skeen, of and for Hull; and the St. Ann, Erickson, of and for Norway.

**Cowes, April 28.** On the 26th, came in the Hound Man of War, Capt. Dilks, from Portsmouth for Ireland; and the Hope, Le Bosquet, of and from Guernsey for Sherburg: On the 27th, came in the Hawkins, Cole, from South Carolina for this Place. Sail'd the St. Andrew, Peond, from ditto for Rotterdam. Wind W.

**Southampton, April 28.** Since my last came in the Reunion, Le Mar, of and from Sherburg; the St. John, Le Conte; the St. Angelica, Harvie, of and from St. Malo; and the Halsey, Sparks, of Southampton, from Nantz for Guernsey. Wind W.

**Deal, April 29.** Wind S. S. E. Remain the Men of War as in my former. Arriv'd the Mary, Kerfoot, from Oporto.

**Gravesend, April 28.** Pass'd by the Beckford, Nicholls, from Jamaica; the Middleburgh Packer, Moodie, from Middleburgh; the St. Catherine, Roberts, from the Canaries; the Sarah, Kidd, from Oporto; the Algarve, Burden, from Bourdeaux; and the Humphrey, Perry, from Norway.

**Gravesend, April 29.** Pass'd by the Two Brothers, Thompson, from Carolina; the William and Mary, Mercer, from Faro; the Houghton, Hancock, from Lisbon; the Limington, Scott, from Guernsey; the Sea Nymph, Muir, from Maryland; the Elizabeth,

Nastell, from Guernsey; and the Mary, Kerfoot, from Oporto.

**Gravesend, April 30.** Pass'd by the Duke de Humiere, Judgion, from Boulogne.

Arriv'd at several Ports.

The Sufanna, Lackford; and the Endeavour, Read, from Boston at Jamaica.

The Molly, Mountain, from the Isle of May at Dover.

The Prince of Orange, Davis, from London at Bourdeaux.

The Eilen, Raoul, from London and Lisbon at Oporto.

#### L O N D O N.

The Parliament of Ireland is farther prorogued from the 3d of May to the 16th of August.

Friday last was appointed at Dublin for the Trial of the Lord Barry, Baron of Santry.

They write from the County of Donnegal, that a Whale has lately been taken on the Sea Coast between Ballyshannon and Killybegs, which measures above 70 Feet from Head to Tail.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole waited on his Majesty at St. James's on his Recovery from his Indisposition, and was most graciously received.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor holds the First General Seal before Easter Term.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. James Earl of Finlater, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to be his High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

We hear that the Board of Works have pass'd an Order for the Fitting up Kensington Palace for the Reception of the Royal Family this Summer.

Yesterday his Majesty's Grant pass'd the Great Seal unto Joseph Hinxman, Esq; of the Office of Woodward of New Forest, in the County of Southampton.

Last Friday died at Looton Hoo in Bedfordshire, John Frith, Esq, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

John Tucker, Esq; Member of Parliament for Melcomb Regis in Dorsetshire, is appointed Surveyor of the Stone Quarries at Portland, in the room of his Father, deceased.

On Sunday last died at Islington Mr. Edward Hoppus, Surveyor to the London Assurance Company.

Yesterday Mr. Edward Grose, an eminent Attorney at Law, and one of the Common-Council of Broadstreet Ward, was chose Clerk of the Bakers Company.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 49	04 07

Bank Stock	141.	India 167, 166, 165 1-half.
South Sea 99 1-half.	Old Annuity 112 1-half.	
New ditto 110 1-half.	Three per Cent 105 1-half.	
Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half.	Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th.	Royal Assurance 102 1-half.
London Assurance 13.	African 13 1-half.	India Bonds 61. 6s. 2s. 5s. Prem.
South Sea ditto, 21. 5s. Prem.	Bank Circulation 21. 15s. Prem.	Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Premium.
English Copper 31. 5s.	Wolff ditto 15s.	Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem.
Three per Cent. ditto Par.	Million Bank 122.	

This is to give Notice,

THAT on Thursday next, the 3d of May, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, will be held a General Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, &c. at their House in St. Martin's Lane.

Alex. Gordon, Secretary.

General Post-Office, London, April 30. 1739.

**W**HEREAS the Post-Boy, who was bringing the grand West Mail up to London, was set upon the 29th Instant in the Morning between Crewkherne and Sherborne, by one Man, who snapp'd a Pistol at him, oblig'd him to dismount, and then bound him Hand and Foot, and rode off with the Mail, which contain'd the following Bags:

Plymouth, Exeter, Lanceson, Dartmouth, Bodmin, Ashburton, Tornew, Barnstable, Camelford, Okehampton, St. Collomb's, Truro, Crewkherne, Lyme, Axminster, Wellington, Minehead, Taunton, Ilminster, Bridport, Chard, Tiverton, Stonkton and Yeovill.

This is to give Notice, That any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Highwayman, or Person who committed the said Robbery, with, upon his being convicted, be intitled to the Reward of Two hundred Pounds, besides the Reward by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any one Accomplish in the said Robbery shall make a Discovery of the Person who committed the Fact, such Accomplish will be intitled to the said Reward of Two hundred Pounds, and also his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.